FROM NOW UNTIL JULY 1st, NOT LATER





HERE is no more useful garden material than what is known as Dutch Bulbs— Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocuses, etc. They give,

for a small outlay of time and money, an abundance of flowers in the house from December until April, and in the garden from almost before the snow is off the ground in the spring until the middle of May. These bulbs are grown almost exclusively in Holland, and in enormous quantities, where they are sold at very low prices. Usually they pass through the hands of two dealers, and more than double in

price before reaching the retail buyer in America.

By ordering from us *now*, instead of waiting to buy from the local dealer in the fall, you save from 25 to 50 per cent in cost, get a superior quality of bulbs not to be obtained at any price in this country, and have a much larger list of varieties to select from.

Our orders are selected and packed in I lolland, and are delivered to our customers in the original packages immediately upon their arrival from Holland, perfectly fresh and in the best possible condition.

If you wish to take advantage of our very low prices, we must have your order not later than July 1 st, as we import bulbs to order only. They need not be paid for until after delivery, but, if you have had no account with us, please send reference with your order. Attention is directed to the extremely low prices quoted for fine named Narcissi. These prices will permit of their being used in quantities for bedding or naturalizing. The prices quoted on the following pages are very low, but if you wish to buy a large lot of bulbs, fifty dollars' worth or more, send us your list for estimate, and we may be able to make still lower prices.

No Import Orders of less than \$2 can be accepted

ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY

J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT, President

German National Bank Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

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NURSERYMEN

HORTICULTURAL BUYERS' AGENTS

Terms of Payment, Etc.

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

Address all orders and letters to Springdale, Pa., but have money orders payable at Pittsburg

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, Etc.—The prices quoted in this list on all Dutch Bulbs, Bermuda Lilies and Roman Hyacinths are for advance orders, which must reach us not later than July I, 1905. To make these very low prices, which are, in many instances, lower than American Wholesale Prices, we must have our orders in advance, as we cannot take any risk of having stock remain unsold on our hands. The bulbs will be delivered at the proper season, and need not be paid for until after delivery. Prices quoted include the 25 per cent duty and all charges except freight or expressage from Pittsburg.

TIME OF DELIVERY.—Bernuda Lilies arrive in August; Roman Hyacinths, Freesias, Candidum Lilies, the latter part of August or early in September; Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., about October I to 10. In ordering, please state whether you wish bulbs shipped as they arrive, or all in one shipment, about October I to 10. Dutch Bulbs may be sent safely by freight, but we advise shipping bulbs or plants that arrive in November by express. In absence of instructions we will send all bulbs in one shipment, except Japanese Lilies and Lily-of-the-Valley, which will be shipped upon arrival, in October and November. Some dealers make a point of offering Dutch Bulbs for sale very early in the fall, which often necessitates the shipping of bulbs from Holland before they are properly ripened—a frequent cause of failure to bloom. We do not usually try to deliver Dutch Bulbs before October 1, which is quite early enough.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.—Please send full shipping instructions. State whether goods are to be shipped by freight or express, and by what route. In the absence of instructions, we will ship by whatever method and route we think best.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Our terms of payment are invariably each on delivery, which does not mean that we ship C. O. D., as we will not do so under any circumstances. We deliver the goods and mail bills at the same time, and expect payment within a few days. People unknown to us will please send references with their orders. Those who wish to send each in advance with their orders will be allowed a discount of five per cent from the prices quoted on this list on all orders received before July 1, 1905.

GUARANTEES.—We guarantee all trees, shrubs, plants and bulbs furnished by us to be first-class, true to name and delivered in good condition when shipped by express. Stock is shipped by freight at purchaser's risk, and customers must make claim on railroad companies for any loss caused by delay.

We do not guarantee stock to grow, or results in any way. No complaint will be entertained that is not made immediately upon receipt of stock.

There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, ignorant or careless culture, all contribute to failure, and all are beyond our control.

EARLY ORDERS.—The oarlier orders are given, the better we can have them filled. Some of our enstomers are now giving us orders to be delivered next spring. Our representative usually sails for Europe early in July, and personally selects the stock for all import orders received by July 1.

CLUB ORDERS.—No smaller quantities will be supplied than those quoted in the list, except that six bulbs will be furnished at dozen price, fifty at hundred price and five hundred at thousand price; but it is suggested, where these quantities are too large, that two or three friends or neighbors could combine their orders with advantage, and save transportation charges.

PLEASE NOTICE the date of delivery and the limit of time for receiving orders for the different classes of stock. Often orders are sent us too late in the season to be filled.

EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS.—For our own information and for the benefit of our customers, we have established experimental grounds where all promising novelties are tested. We also grow all varieties of trees, shrubs and hardy plants generally in the trade, so that we can have full information as to their respective merits.

UNITED STATES AND AMERICAN EXPRESS SHIPMENTS.—Our Pittsburg shipping is all done from Cheswick, a local station which is an exclusive Adams Express office. We can not ship direct by any other company, but we can ship by Adams Express, earo of American, United States, Wells Fargo, or Pacific Company, from Pittsburg.

A discount of 20 per cent is allowed from regular express rates on plants and bulbs, and customers should see that this discount is allowed when paying charges.

(2)



BELLIS PERENNIS NATURALIZED ON THE BANK OF A POND

*Flowers by the Ten Thousand

THE EASIEST, THE LEAST EXPENSIVE AND THE MOST ARTISTIC WAY OF GROWING MYRIADS OF FLOWERS

By J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT

THE most inspiring floricultural idea of the last quartor of a century is the naturalizing of flowers by the thousand in situations where they need absolutely no care after planting. It is the easiest kind of gardening, for there is no weeding, watering, hoeing, staking or tying. It is the most artistic form of gardening, because the flowers fit perfectly into the landscape. It is the most effective kind of gardening, because nothing can surpass in beauty a continuous sheet of flowers all of the same variety. (No matter how numerous they may be, these wildings never seem gaudy or vulgar.) And, finally, it is the least expensive way of getting hosts of flowers—flowers like the stars of the Milky Way in multitude. A thousand narcissus bulbs! The thought takes one's breath away; yet a thousand bulbs of the poet's narcissus cost only five dollars,—a mere nothing compared with the vision of leveliness which it makes possible. And the first cost is the only cost. Compare the frontispiece of this magazine with the pretentious "Italian" gardens of today, which cost a fortune to maintain and never fit into an American landscape. Which style do you prefer? The accompanying illustrations must be a revelation, even to the initiated, of the wenderful pictures that have already been created in America, by the wholesale naturalization of flowers in woods and meadows.

Small city places do not offer many opportunities for naturalizing, but some of the spring flowers can be used in this way on the smallest lots. Snowdrops and Scilla Sibirica can be planted in the grass of the most closely shaven lawn; they are so dwarf and bloom so early that the bulbs ripen perfectly and will continue to bloom year after year. This is not true of crocuses, which are frequently planted on lawns. If the grass is mown, the crocuses must be replanted at least every two years. When small bulbs are planted on lawns, eare must be taken to arrange them in natural-looking groups. Often I see

When small bulbs are planted on lawns, eare must be taken to arrange them in natural-looking groups. Often I see erocuses scattered over the entire surface of a lawn a foot or two apart; the effect is extremely bad. In naturalizing bulbs or hardy plants, each variety should be held together in irregular-shaped groups, which should be closely planted in the center and more thinly as the margin is approached (see bluet picture). It is a good plan to scatter the bulbs over the surface of the ground before planting any of them. I stand in the center of the proposed group, dropping some of the bulbs at my feet and throwing others out in every direction, planting them where they fall. Circular groups should be avoided. They may be made of almost any irregular shape but always longer than they are broad. The arrangement largely depends upon the situation; is bay or recess in the shrubbery may be thickly and entirely filled with one variety of bulbs, a sloping bank may be a mass of narcissi or tulips, or an orchard in which the grass is not mown until after July first will afford opportunities for many groups and a succession of bloom for two months or more.

The great advantage of using flowering bulbs in this way is that the plantings are permanent and need never be renewed but increase in size and beanty year after year, which is much more satisfactory than the present annual waste of millions of bulbs used for inartistic beds on the lawn. These bulbs are all destroyed, as they must be removed before they are ripened, in order to plant the undesirable bedding plants which follow them. It must always be remembered that the foliage of bulbs must not be cut off before it has ripened, but this does not prevent them from being planted in orchards and meadows, as the foliage is ripened by the time the grass is ready to cut for hay.

The only tool we use in planting bulbs is a good, strong garden trowel, with which a hole is dug for each bulb. We cover

^{*}From Country Life in America. Copyrighted, 1904, by Doubleday, Page & Co.

spring-flowering bulbs on an average with about an inch and a half of soil, and lilies are planted about six inches deep. Years ago, when I used to plant bulbs myself and found that the trowelhaudle soon blistered my hands, I used a tool for planting bulbs. It was made by taking a piece of brass or wrought-iron pipe two feet long and an inch and a half or two inches in diameter. One end of this was ground to a sharp and cutting edge; on the other end was placed a titting, which, I believe, is called a "cross"; in two openings of this cross were placed short pieces of pipe for handles; in the pipe was placed a round piece of wood, a little smaller than the pipe and a few inches louger, and a nail was driven in one end of this to keep it from falling ont. This tool was used by pressing the sharpened end of the pipe into the ground the depth desired to plant the bulb; it was then removed and earried with it a piece of sod with the soil; the bulb was then dropped into the hole, the tool placed on top of it and the soil pressed back into the hole by pushing the round stick. In moist ground (and I always wait until we get sufficient rain to make it moist before planting), bulbs can be planted very rapidly. If my memory serves me I used to plant three or four thousand a day with it. The tool cannot be used in rough, hard ground. It is extremely satisfactory for planting bulbs on the lawn, as it leaves no mark whatever in smooth sod.

Of the great variety of spring-flowering bulbs, the daffodils or narcissi are the most desirable and beautiful; their beautiful forms and coloring and graceful habit leave nothing to be desired, as they are easily grown and as much at home in the grass as daudelious. Of course the delicate, high-priced sorts must not be used, but there is no lack of cheap sorts that are entirely satisfactory. The poet's narcissus can be bought for less than five dollars per thousand. They are charming flowers, blooming in May after almost all other bulbons thowers are gone, but sometimes they will



TRUMPET NANCISSUS NATURALIZED IN A MEADOW NEAR PITTSBURG

not bloom at all. A few years ago my brother planted ten thousand for cut-flowers and hardly got a dozen flowers a year. After



SNOWDROPS CLUSTERING AROUND A TREE TRUNK

a few years he was disgusted and plowed them all under. Much to his surprise, they bloomed profusely the following spring. My explanation is this: Narcissus poeticus bulbs do not like a wet soil, and the plowing of the ground during the summer gave the soil a chance to dry out and the bulbs to ripen. Narcissus pocticus will not bloom on my ground, which is also wet; neither will Narcissus alba plena odorata, but both do well on dry ground and are excellent for steep stony banks or for the open woods where the ground is dry. Narcissus poeticus ornatus, the early variety of the poets' narcissus, increases rapidly and blooms profusely every spring on my ground, which is excessively wet in some places. So do Emperor and Empress, Barri conspicmis, Golden Spur, Princeps, Figaro, Alba Stella, Cynosure, Sir Watkin, Orange Phoenix and Biflorus, all of which are desirable and not too expensive to use in quantity for naturalizing. On my own grounds I have used some twenty thousand or more of these kinds, and the daffodil season, which is also the magnolia season, is the most delightful in our calendar.

Some elaim that talips are not suitable for naturalizing, and I will admit that the striped and variegated sorts are not at home in any natural planting; but the self-colored sorts are entirely fit, and what can be finer than those glorious late tulips, Gesneriana and Bonton d'Or, blooming in the tall grass? But they will not do any good in wet ground. I have planted thousands, and they disappear entirely after the second year. On the contrary, twenty years ago I knew a florist who planted on a stony hillside thousands of exhausted tulip bulbs which he had forced for cut-flowers. That he would get results from such stock I thought was extremely doubtful, and told him so. He replied that it was waste land and waste bulbs, and he could afford to take the chance. After a year or two the tulips commenced to bloom freely and are still blooming every spring among the grass and weeds, which have vainly striven to choke them out.

The snowdrops are perhaps the most delightful of all bulbs for naturalizing, on account of their blooming in March before there is a sign of life in wood, field or garden. They can be planted on the lawn, but the most effective way of using them is to plant thickly around the trunks of trees in open woods. As the lovely white flowers are very small, the bulbs must be planted thickly and by the thousand, to be effective.

Equally charming is the exquisite blue Scilla Sibirica, which blooms a little later; it also requires close planting. Scillas are all good, especially the varieties of S. campanulata, which produce rather large spikes of blue, white or pink flowers and are among the latest of the spring-flowering bulbs to bloom. Equal in daintiness are the grape hyacinths and the varions kinds of chionodoxa. No one will regret planting good-sized masses of Chionodoxa Luciliae, which covers the ground early in the spring with a carpet of exquisite blue and white bloom.

When it comes to hardy herbaceous plants, both native and exotie, suitable for naturalizing, the list is almost endless. I must be content to tell of a few things that I have found especially effective. First in usefulness, perhaps, are our native phloxes. *Phlox divaricata*, known as wild sweet william, grows in great abundance over a large section of this country. It is easy to collect and transplant, and its graceful habit and sweet-scented light purple flowers make it very attractive; it will



NARCISSUS POETICUS IS A GOOD KIND FOR NATURALIZING

thrive in either sun or shade. Phlox Carolina, a rare species from the South, is identical with P. divaricata in foliage and habit but with the bluest flowers of any phlox. P. reptans is a very dwarf variety with pinkish flowers, and both it and P. Carolina will grow well in either sun or shade. Millions of geraniums are planted annually, yet with the different varieties of Phlox subulata or moss pink color effects can be produced not to be equaled in any way by the most lavish use of geraniums. Yet the first cost of the phlox is much less than that of geraniums, and its first cost is its only cost, as nothing increases more rapidly and nothing is hardier. The Germans describe it as "winter-hart," that is, hardy in winter, and it is absolutely so in every situation. It can be used advantageously in more ways than any other plant I know of, but is seen at its best when used to cover a steep, rocky bank. It is evergreen and its foliage covers the ground as completely as the grass of a lawn, and when it is in bloom in May it is a solid sheet of pink or white bloom, which lasts for a month. It blooms again in September, but not so freely. The colors are light to deep pink, purplish pink, pure white and white with pink center, and I have had recently a blue variety from England which promises to be valuable.

Among the most beautiful scenes in England are the meadows and orchards filled with the common yellow primroses, Primula vulgaris, in the spring. This charming flower is equally hardy in this country, and so are the Japanese primroses, P. Japonica and P. Sicholdii, ranging from pure white to deep purple. The polyanthus section, P. veris, are among the earliest of spring flowers. Our bright and cheerful native Columbine, Aquilegia Canadensis, has been naturalized over a large section of our country, and is well worth consideration in any scheme of natural gardening. It is quite happy in sun or partial shade.

The same is true of Aquilegia carulea, A chrysantha, A. glandulosa and of any of the wild varieties.

OTHER CHOICE HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS AND SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR NATURALIZING

Butterfly-weed.
Orange or yellow day-lilies.
Sweet rocket.
New England aster, rosy variety.
Aster Tataricus.
Maximilianus.
Anemone Pennsylvanica.

Japanese aucmones, white.
Lamarck's evening primrose.
English daisy.
Doronicum plantagineum. var.
Iris Pseudacorus. [excelsum.
Iris versicolor.
Iris Sibirica, var. sanguinea.

Cardinal flower.

Lythrum roseum.

Marshmallow,
Joe-pye-weed.

Giant knotweed.

Forget-me-not.

Lnugwort, or Mertensia.

Goat's beard (Spiræa aruncus).
Thalietrum.
Wild grape,
Wild clematis.
Azalea.
Rhododendron.
Laurel (Kalmia lailforia).

Flowers for the House from Christmas until Easter

It is possible to have an abundant supply of flowers in the house from Christmas until Easter, and with no greater facilities than are to be had in every dwelling house, and at comparatively small cost. Both Roman and Dutch Hyacinths can be bloomed in the winter with certain and satisfactory results. Roman Hyacinths can be had in bloom by Christmas or earlier, and are the most satisfactory bulbs that can be grown for winter flowers. They come into bloom

quickly, and it is almost impossible to fail with them. The most delightful way to use them is to plant a quantity in a fern dish, jardinière or other receptable suitable for using for a centerpiece for the dining table. Fern dishes are made in a variety of styles, and cost from \$2 or \$3 up to \$25 or \$30 for heavy silver plated ones such as are made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. The bulbs are not planted directly in the fern dish, but in a zinc pan, which is made to fit inside of the fern dish. Extra zinc pans can be had, and when Roman Hyaeinths are to be grown, from six to twelve extra pans should be used. The Roman Hyacinth should be planted in the pans in the fall, from September 1 until the last of November, at intervals of two weeks.

The soil used should be light and rich, one-third good soil, one-third sand, and one-third thoroughly rotted manure, and the bulbs planted thickly, so that they almost touch. As soon as planted, they should be well watered and then set away in the coolest part of the cellar, and not near the furnace or any fire heat. If the cellar is a light one, the bulbs should be covered with boxes, cauvas, or anything that is convenient to keep them dark. If the soil gets dry it can be watered, but not oftener than once in two weeks. Roman Hyacinths may be brought into the light and heat about December 1, and will be in bloom in about two weeks. After bringing into the living-room they should be freely watered. By bringing a pan or more of bulbs from the cellar every ten days, a succession of flowers for the table can be had all winter and spring. A centerpiece of growing Roman or Dutch Hyacinths makes the most beautiful table decoration that can be obtained. does not cost one-fifth as much as cut-flowers, and will last In perfect beauty for ten days or more, while eut-flowers are often faded before a dinner is over. The pans for growing Roman Hyacinths can be from 3 to 5 inches deep, but pans for Dutch Hyacinths should not be less than 4 luches deep. Do not attempt to force cheap mixed Hya-

cinths; the results will not be satisfactory.

Roman Hyacinths have small single white, pink or blue flowers. They bloom profusely, having from four to

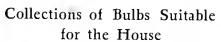


FERN DISH OF WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS.

six spikes to each bulb, are very low-priced, and are the easiest bulbs to bloom in the The white variety is the earliest, most beautiful and satisfactory one to grow. By Dutch Hyaeinths are meant the large-flowered varieties, which everybody knows. single varieties are the only ones to grow in the house, and are much more beautiful than the double sorts. Dutch Hyacinths should be treated in the same manner as Roman Hyacinths, except that the bulbs should not be brought out of the cellar before February I. Single Early Tulips and Narcissi (Daffodils) can also be bloomed successfully in the house, if not attempted too early. They can be bloomed in March, and a splendid display of them They can be bloomed in March, and a splendid display of them eau be readily had for Easter. They should not be brought from the eellar until March 1. The following varieties of Narcissi are the most satisfactory for blooming in the house: Bicolor Empress, Emperor, Incomparabilis Alba Stella, Von Sion, Poeticus, Ornatus, Barri Conspieuus, Golden Spur, Princeps, Paper White, and all varieties of Polyanthy Norcing. Polyanthus Nareissi. Almost every honse contains flower pots, jardinières, etc., that

pans or bowls to fit inside of them can be made by any tinner, and the choicest ware thus used without injury.

might be utilized for growing bulbs.



Prices of Dutch and Roman Hyaeinths will be found clsewhere in this list, but I shall be pleased to make up collections suitable for the house at \$2.50, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each. be relied upon to be entirely satisfactory, both as to quality and price.

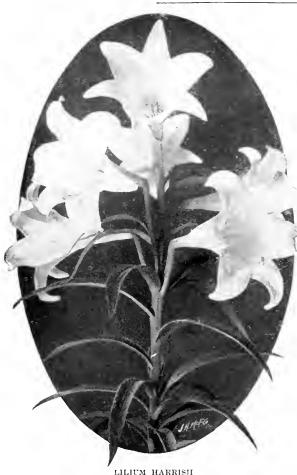


ZINC PAN FOR FERN DISH.

These collections can



ROMAN HYACINTHS IN POTS.



Freesia refracta alba

This charming flower is one of the most satisfactory bulbs that can be forced. It is certain to flower either in the conservatory or house.

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Large bulbs	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$7.00
Mammoth bulbs	35	2-00	15 00

Milla uniflora

(TRITELEIA)

This charming spring-flowering bulb is almost unknown in this country, but 1 know of nothing lovelier. I first saw it in the garden of Mr. Charles A. Dana, "Dosoris," Long Island, and was delighted, as I am sure every one will be that tries it. It likes rather a moist soil and should be planted where it can remain permanently. It can also be bloomed in the house with the same treatment as hyacinths. For this purpose several bulbs should be planted in a 6- or 7-inch pot.

Uniflora. Charming white, star-like flowers, with beautiful foliage which covers the ground like a carpet. One of the choicest hardy bulbs. Should be used freely in every garden. 20 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Uniflora violacea. Same as above, with violet flowers. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Lilium Harrisii (True Bermuda Easter Lilies)

(READY IN AUGUST)

It is impossible to obtain Bermuda Lily bulbs that are entirely free from disease. We get the best bulbs obtainable, but cannot guarantee results

This Lily is now so well known that it needs no description. It is undoubtedly one of the most popular flowers ever used for forcing. The bulbs we supply are of the highest quality obtainable, and are perfectly true, and not mixed with Lilium longithorum. It cannot be grown outdoors unless extremely well protected in winter. If a Lily of this character is desired for outdoor planting, L. longithorum should be used.

Prices for orders booked before July 1:

																doz.		
Bulbs	õ	to	7	inches i	in	circumference		٠.		 ٠	 	 	 		 #1	00	36	0.0
Bulbs	7	10	9	inches i	in	circumference	٠.		٠.	 	 	 	 	٠.	 -2	()()	-13	00
Bulbs	9	10	11	inches i	in	eirenmference				 	 	 	 		 4	0.0	25	0.0

Lilium Candidum

		(Ready	in Sep	tember	and	delivered	d as	soon	as	ready				
													100	
Selected	French	bulbs.	field-g	rown.							 .\$1	00	\$7 0	0
American	bulbs.	selecte	d								 . 1	50	10 0	0

Roman Hyacinths

(Ready about September 1)

Prices for orders booked before July 1:

		Per doz.	
	Selected, 12 to 15 centimeters		
	Extra-selected, 13 to 15 centimeters	75	5 00
Pink		60	4 00
Blue		55	4 00

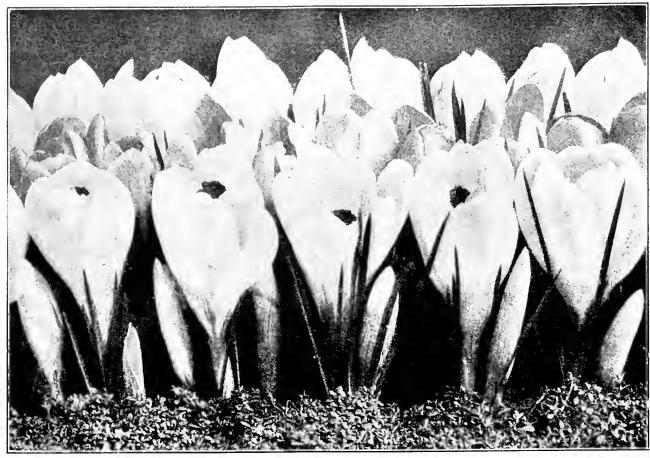
Lily-of-the-Valley

Extra-selected German pips. Ready latter part of November. \$2 00 \$12 50 American pips. Ready in October. 1 50 9 00

These pips are excellent for establishing plantations outdoors as well as for forcing. The German pips are not ready in time for outdoor planting in the fall.



MILLA UNIFLORA GROWN IN A POT



LARGE-FLOWERED CROCUSES

CROCUSES IN THE GRASS

There is no reason why everybody, even if the possessor of only the smallest strip of grass, should not have it filled with Crocnses. The cost is but a trifle, and once planted they are no further trouble, and bloom beautifully year after year and do not interfere with the mowing or care of the lawn; but grass should not be mown for two weeks after flowering of Crocuses, and it does not need mowing earlier than this. They should be planted in the fall and set from 1 to 2 inches below the surface of the ground; they can be planted with a narrow trowel or stiff-bladed knife. Mowing the grass in the spring after the Crocuses are done blooming will not injure them in the least.

The Crocus is the first flower to bloom in the spring, and it is no minishal sight to see the ground covered with snow and the Crocus in bloom at the same time. They are entirely hardy, do not deteriorate, and may be left undisturbed for years. It is a good thing to plant tulip and hyacinth beds full of them, as they bloom and are out of the way before the other bulbs flower.

Carpotcheds with designs worked out with Crocus are very effective in early surfue. Cracuses should be planted 125 to 2 inches apart.

Carpet beds with designs worked out with Crocns are very effective in early spring. Crocnses should be planted 1½ to 2 inches apart, and for this purpose Mixed Croenses should never be used.

My advice would always be to plant Named Crocusee; they are very superior to Mixed sorts

my advice would always be to plant Named Grocusee; they are very superior to mixed sorts		
SELECT NAMED CROCUS Prince Albert. Blue	Per 100 \$0 75	1,000 \$6-25
Prices quoted are for orders booked by July 1, 1906. Not less than 50 of a Purpurea grandiflora. Large, deep purple	85	7 - 25
kind will be supplied Queen Victoria. White		6 60
Per 100 1.000 Sir Walter Scott. Striped; finest	65	5.85
Albion. Striped blue and white	80	6 60
Argue. Variogated	90	7 85
Baron von Brunow. Dark blue		
Caroline Chisholm. Pure white		
Cloth of Gold. First size; golden, striped brown 50 4 35 CROCUS IN SEPARATE C	:OLORS	
Cloth of Silver. First size; white, violet-striped 65 5 50		1.000
Grand Lilac, Lilac, very early and very fine	Per 100	1,000 \$4 35
fluontwownt White and winds		4 35
John Rwight Donle counts	50 45	4 00
King of the Blues. Dark purple	85	7.50
	noth). 65	5 75
	45	3 50
Lady Stanhope. White and violet		
La Majesteuse. Striped 65 5 35		
Livingstone. Lilac and white		
Lord Fielding. Striped	45	3 85
Mont Blanc. White; best		3 85
Mad. Mina Light blue, striped; very early; extra fine. 70 6 95 Striped		3 50
Ne Ple Arra. Blue, white border		



BED OF WHITE HYACINTHS, PLANTED WITH BEDDING HYACINTHS IN SEPARATE COLORS

HYACINTHS

All prices on Hyacinths are for orders booked by July I. Ready about October I

MIXED HYACINTHS

Mixed Hyacinths should never be used for house or greenhouse culture.

SINGLE

	0
Red and Dark Red	75
Pink 06 60 3	75
Blush White 06 65 4 6	ЭO
Pure White 07 65 4:	25 j
Dark Blue and Purple	75
Light Blue 06 60 3	75
Yellow 07 70 5	50
All Colors, Mixed	25

DOUBLE

Double Hyaeinths are so inferior to singles that they should never be used for any purpose.

• • •		Per doz.	
Red and Pink	\$0 08	\$0.75	\$5.00
White	08	85	5.50
Blue and Purple	07	70	5-00
Yellow			
All Colors, Mixed	07	70	4 50

BEDDING HYACINTHS

Separate varieties without names. These are superior in quality to mixed Hyacinths, and very satisfactory for bedding, as uniformity in color and height can be had by their use.

SINGLE

	Per	doz.	100
Dark Red	\$0	80	\$5 00
Pink			
Pure White	1	00	6.50
Blueh White			
Daik Blue			
Light Blue			
Yellow			

SECOND-SIZED NAMED HYACINTHS

These second-sized Hyaciuths will be found fine for forcing, and are highly recommended for those who desire extra good bulbs for bedding. They embrace the leading named sorts of this list, are larger bulbs than those sold as mixed, and strictly true to name and color, thus giving exact shades wanted. We can offer them in the following varieties, all of which are described in the following list. We offer single varieties only, as double sorts are very inferior.

Red, Rose and Pink. Baron von Thuyll, General Pelissier, Gertrude, Gigantea, Roi des Belges, Lord Macaulay, Moreno.

White and Blush White. Grande Blanche, Grandenr à Merveille, Mr. Plimsol, Paix de l'Europe, Baroness von Thuyll.

Dark and Light Blue. Baron von Thuyll, Charles Dickens, Grand

Maitre, King of the Blues, La Peyrouse, Marie, Regulus, Leonidas.

Prices: Any or all of the above varieties, 90 ets. per doz., \$6 per 100, \$55 per 1,000. Fifty will be supplied at the 100 rate and 500 at the 1,000 rate. These bulbs are equal to those usually sold as first-sized in this country.

SINGLE SMALL HYACINTHS FOR FORCING

These single Hyaeinths, planted on arrival from Holland, may be had in flower early in January. The bulbs and flowers of these small Hyaeinths are about the same size as Roman Hyaeinths, but much stronger, and the bells are larger, while they do not coet half the price of Romane. Only these varieties which produce the line flowers and force easily are selected for this purpose. They may be planted like tulips, in pots or boxes close together. Last season we sold large quantities, and our customers inform us that they are a great acquicition to succeed the Roman Hyaeinths, blooming from January till April.

	rer doz.	100
Dark Red	. \$0 40	\$2 50
Pink		
Pure White	." 50	3 25
Cream White	45	2.75
Dark Blue		
Light Blue	*1 U :3.	2 75
All Colore, Mixed	40	2 35

Single Named Hyacinths

To secure the 100 price on named Hyacinths, not less than 25 bulbs of a variety can be ordered

Named Hyacinths of the quality imported by us can not be obtained in this country. They are selected exhibition bulbs and have won first prizes wherever exhibited, both in this country and in Europe. Hundreds of our customers write us that they have never seen such fine flowers as these bulbs produce. We are confident that any one who will try these Hyacinths, or any of the named bulbs offered in this Catalogue, will never again be satisfied with the inferior bulbs sold by dealers in this country. Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are very desirable.

SINGLE DARK RED				
Amy. Bright earmine; fine spike	ach) 15	Per dox. \$1.50	$^{100}_{\$9-50}$	
Cosmos. Dark rose; large spike	15	1.50	10 00	
Fiance Royal. Bright rose; large truss	15	1.50	9 - 25	
*General Pelissier. Deep scarlet; early; extra fine.	12	1 30	8 50	
*Gertrude. Red; large, fine spike	12	1 20	8 50	
Homerus. Earliest of all reds	20	2 00	11 00	
*Incomparable, Brilliant scarlet	15	1 40	10 00	
Josephine. Brilliant searlet, changing to orange.	12	1 20	8 50	
*Lord Macaulay. Very fine bright red; extra				
large spikes; one of the best	13	1 35	8 50	
Prima Donna. Lustrous eolor	20	2 20	13 - 75	
Queen Victoria Alexandra. Dark carmine	20	2 00	12 - 75	
Reine des Jacinthes. Fine bright scarlet, and				
one of the best	20	2-00	12 - 75	
Robert Steiger. Deep crimson	10	1 10	8 00	
*Roi des Belges. Extra fine; bright searlet, and				i
extra large spike	10	1 10	8 00	ĺ
Veronica. Dark red	15	1 50	9 25	
Von Schiller. Deep rosy carmine; large spike	15	1 60	11 60	
William the First. Brilliant carmine	15	1 60	10-50	
			et.	

	lach	Per	doz,	100)
Moreno. Very fine pink; extra large spike; very early; splendid sort	0 16	81	75	\$ 10	50
Norma. Satiny pink.	14	,	50	10	
*Rosea Maxima, Early, delicate rose	13		50		50
Sarah Bernhardt. Bright rosy pink, delieious					
odor	15	1	60	10	50
Sultan's Favorite, Blush-pink	14	1	50	9	00
SINGLE DARK BLUE					
Argus. Blue, white eye; extra	16	1	75	11	50
Baron von Thuyll. Large truss	12	1	30	8	50
Bleu Mourant. Dark blue	12	1	30	8	50
*Charles Dickens. Porcelain-blue; large; extra					
fine	15	1	50	10	50
*King of the Blues. Splendid; finest dark blue.	11	1	20	8	00
Leopold II. Fine blue; large truss; splendid					
flower	15	1	50	9	50
Marie. Rieh purple and indigo; enormons spike.	11	1	20	8	00
Mimosa. Bluish purple; splendid	15	1	50	10	50
Pieneman. Dark porcelnin-blue; very large					
truss and bulb	11	1	20	- 8	00
Sir Henry Barclay, Black.	16	1	75	11	75

William the First. Large



CZAR PETER HYACINTHS

ach	Per d	loz. 100
13	\$1.4	0 \$8 75
20	2 2	25 13 75
15	1.6	0 10 50
1.,	1 0	0 10 50
15	1.5	0 10 50
12	1 2	8 40
19	1 -	0.50
		0 00
15	1 5	
12	1 2	
15	1 6	0 11 75
	13 20 15 15 12 13 12 25 15 12	20 2 2 3 15 1 6 15 1 2 1 2 1 2 25 2 4 15 1 5 1 2 1 2

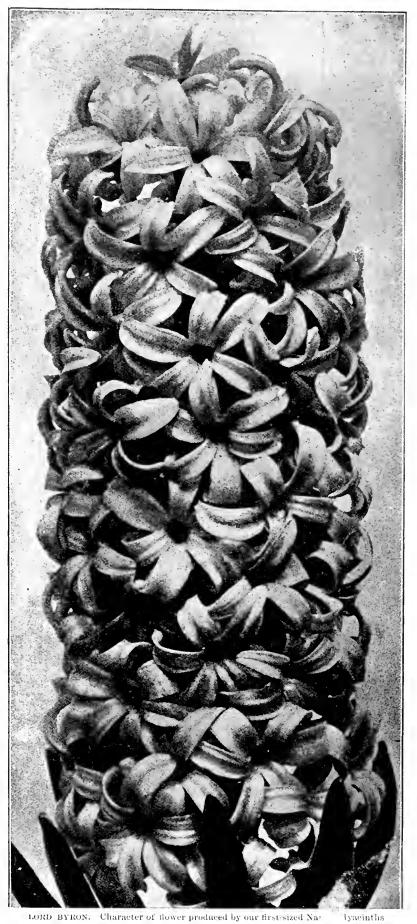
william the First.					
spike; early	1	18 1	75	10	75
SINGLE					
*Plandin CD	Enc	lı Per	doz.	10	0
*Blondin, Silvery t	unged	19 61	20	30	-0
blue; fine truss		19 - \$1	50	\$8	90
*Captain Boynton.		10 0	0.5	10	
blue; large spike		20 2	25	12	10
*Czar Peter. Porc					
lilac; grand spike		27 3	00	19	00
*Enchantress. Clear					
blue; one of the					
blues; extra fine	spike.		.	0.0	
An exhibition var	•	30 3	50	20	00
*Grand Lilas. Azure		_			
perfect spike		5 1	50	10	50
*Grand Maitre. Very					
_ spike		.1 1	20	-8	00
La Peyrouse. Clear	blue. 1	0 1	00	-6	75
Leonidas. Splendid	llarge				
truss	1	5 - 1	40	9	25
Lord Byron. Aznre-	-blue;				
very large spike	2	0 2	00	12	75
*Lord Derby, One of	of the				
very finest	2	3 2	50	14	50
*Lord Palmerston. Light blue, white eye	1	3 1	40	9	00
*Queen of the Blues. Light blue, with si	ilverv		- 0		
appearance; extra fine	1	5 1	60	11	50
*Potosistam 1:-1 + 11					00

	4.17	1 00	11 00
*Potgieter. Light blue	16	1 75	11 75
Regulus. Light blue, with dark stripes	10	1 00	6 - 75
SINGLE WHITE			
Alba superbissima. Pure white	15	1 60	10 25
*Albertine. Pure white; early, large spike;			
extra fine	15	1 60	10 50
*Baroness von Thuyll. Early, pure white	13	1.40	9 50
Blanchard. Pure white; very large spike	17	1 75	12 50
Blancheur à Merveille. Pure white; very fine			
spike	14	1 60	12 00
*British Queen. Pure white; new; extra fine	20	2 15	11 80
*Grande Blanche. Blush white; large bells and			
large spikes	15	1 50	9 50

SINGLE WHITE HYACINTHS,	20.0	.:	•d		
	ach			. 1	00
Crown Princess. Pure white; fine,					
early\$0	20		0.0	\$12	
*Grandeur a Merveille, Rosy blush	133	1	25	8	50
La Franchise. Waxy white; large	15	1	50	0	25
bells *La Grandesse. Purest white: extra	1.0	I	.)()	17	20
fine; best of all whites	20	9	10	13	25
La Neige. Superb; very early;	_0	_	10	1.0	217
large truss	20	9	10	13	50
Leviathan. Beautiful blush; large					
bells and spike; a most distinct					
and charming variety	15	1	60	10	25
L'Innocence. Fine white; extra fine					
and large trass	20	2	10	13	25
*Mad. Vanderhoop. Pure white;					
splendid	15	1	65	10	25
Mammoth. Blush white	20	2	00	12	00
Mary Stuart. Fine, pure white	20	2	00	12	50
Mina. Pure white; fine spike	15	1	60	10	50
*Mont Blanc. Fine pure white; grand					
spike	25	2	40	11	75
Mr. Plimsol. Ivory-white; large bells					
and truss	15	1	50	9	50
*Paix de l'Europe. Very fine; snow-					
white; very large truss	13		25		50
Pavillon Blanc. Pure white	20	_	00	11	
Queen Victoria. Pure white	20	_	00	12	
Snowball. Pure white	25		75	18	
Voltaire. Creamy white	13	1	30	8	50
SINGLE YELLOW					
Australian Gold. Golden yellow: fine					
spike	25	2	25	14	50
Bird of Paradise. Fine dark yellow;			- 0		0.5
splendid trnss Hermann, Orange-yellow	22 15	_	50	14	
*Ida. Citron-yellow; large spike; one	1.)	1	50	10	UU
of the finest yellows in cultivation.	17	1	85	12	50
King of Holland. Orange-yellow	16	1	80	12	50
*King of the Yellows. Fine bright					
yellow; grand spike	20	2	00	13	50
La Citroniere, Bright citron-yellow;	.10		0.0		
fine spike	20		00	11	
	14	1	30	9	25
*MacMahon. Deep golden yellow; large spike	16	1	75	13	00
Obelisk. Splendid pure yellow; one					
of the best	23	2	40	14	50
*Yellow Hammer. Golden yellow; extra fine truss	00	0	10		
extra fine (tuss	20	í	10	15	(1)
SINGLE VIOLET AND I	11	Δ <i>C</i>			
			doz.	10	0
Charles Dickens. Large dark lilac;	ich	reg	dox,	10	0
splendid\$0		\$2		\$15	00
Distinction Splendid maroon; new.	60		00	39	
Haydn. Brilliant dark plnm	18	2	00	12	00
Jeschko. Lilac, striped with violet-	19	()	00	10	0.0
Lord Mayo. Rich purple-blue, with	18	2	00	12	UU
white eye	25	2	50	15	00
Lord Balfour. Violet	15		00	12	
Sir Edward Landseer. Dark violet	20		00	12	
Sir Henry Havelock. Plum or purple-					
violet; fine truss	35		5 0	21	
Tollens. Purple-violet	18	1	75	11	25
1	10				

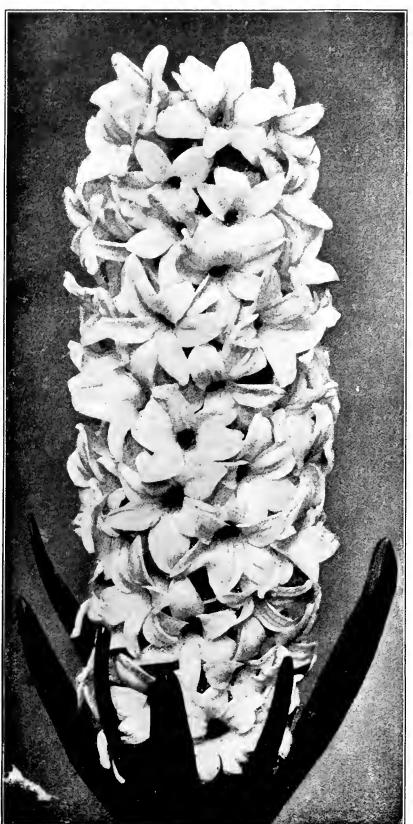
ENGLISH DAISIES

We can supply Double English Daisies for naturalizing at 50 cts, per dox., \$3,25 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.



Double Named Hyacinths

Double Named Hyacinths are inferior to the Single varieties in every respect



t.A GRANDESSE. Character of flower produced by our first-sized named bulbs

DOUBLE DARK RED

Bouquet Tendre. Large truss\$0	ch 16	Per *1	doz. 80	\$1I	60 50
Noble par Merite. Splendid truss.	14		30		50
Princess Royal. Fine dark center.	13	1			00
Regina Victoria. Dark rose	16	1	75		50
Atoginto Victoria.	***				.,,
DOUBLE ROSE					
Bouquet Royal. Rosy salmon	14	1	30	8	40
Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss.	14	1	30	8	25
Lord Wellington, Best double pink.	20	2	00	13	50
Princess Alexandra, Pink; semi-					
donble	18	1	75	11	25
DAUDIE DADY D	* * * *	r			
DOUBLE DARK BI					
Garrick, Lilac-blue; splendid\$0	12	1	35	- 8	50
Lord Ragian, Aznre-blue, dark					
center	12	ı	35	8	50
Prince of Saxe Weimar, Semi-	16	1	75	1.0	50
(10)[10](************************************	10	'	10	10	00
DOUBLE LIGHT B	LU	E			
Blocksberg. Extra fine truss\$0	16	1	7.5	10	50
Charles Dickens. Light blue; extra					
large spike	15	1	45	8	10
Mignon de Dryfhout. Semi-double.	15	1	45	8	75
Van Speyk. Fine porcelain-blue;					
large spike and extra-large bells.	12	1	35	8	50
DOUBLE WHITE	;				
Bouquet Royal. Pure white	15	J	50	9	50
Isabelia. Fine blush white: grand spike	16	1	75	10	50
La Tour d'Auvergne, Pure white:	10	'	10	10	50
large truss	15	1	50	9	75
La Virginite. Rosy center	14	1	20	8	20
DOUBLE YELLOW	V				
Bouquet d'Orange	16	1	75	11	50
Goethe. Splendid pale yellow	15	1	50	10	00
Ophir d'Or. Reddish purple center.	17	1	60	10	50
William III. Extra fine apricot	17	1	60	11	25
· ·					

Azalea Indica

(For Greenhouse Culture)

Buyers desiring Azaleas in quantity or large specimens should write for special prices.

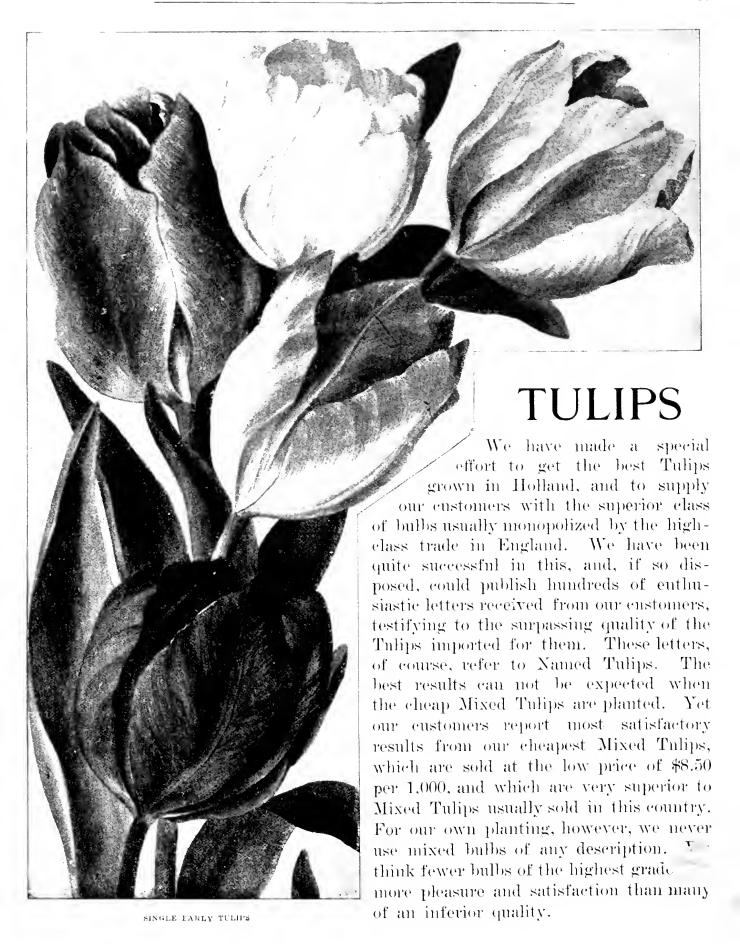
PRICES:
Per doz. 100
Strong plants, with heads 9 to 12 inches
across\$6 50 \$40 00
Strong plants, with heads 10 to 12 inches
across
Strong plants, with heads 12 to 15 inches
across
Strong plants, with heads 18 to 24 inches acrosseach, \$3.50

These prices hold good until October I

. Large specimen plants from \$3 to \$10 each and npward.

Delivery will be made early in November, as soon as importations are received.

We can supply all the best sorts. Azaleas furnished by us have given unqualified satisfaction.



TULIPS IN MIXTURE

Prices quoted are for orders booked by July 1, 1906. Special
prices quoted for 10,000
Per 100 1,000
Fine Single Mixed. Quality superior to that generally
sold
Extra Fine Single Mixed. Extra selected
Fine Double Mixed. Quality superior to that generally
sold 1 35 10 50
Extra Fine Double Mixed. Extra selected 1 50 12 00

SINGLE NAMED EARLY TULIPS

If best results are desired, Named Tulips should be used. Mixed Tulips are not recommended, although the mixtures imported by us are very superior to those usually sent out.

The letters A, B and C indicate the proportional earliness of the varieties if planted outdoors. A and B may be used together for bedding purposes, but those marked C are later. The numbers preceding names show the height of growth in inches. Those marked F after the name are the best for forcing in the house or greenhouse.

Prices quoted are for orders booked by July 1, 1906:

			doz.	100	1.000
		Albion. The linest pure white Tulip in cul-			
		tivation\$0	45	\$3 00	\$21 00
В	7	Arms of Leyden. White and red	25	1 40	10 50
В	7	Artus. Brilliant red. F	30	1.85	13 50
В	7	Adeline. Rosy crimson; fine	35	2 10	
В	7	Belle Alliance, Scarlet; very fine. F	45	3 - 25	25 - 50
13	-6	Bride of Haarlem, Silver. Pure white.			
		feathered with bright cherry-red	90	5 50	
В	6	Bride of Haarlem, Golden, Golden yellow,			
		feathered with bright red 1	25	7 50	
В	6	Brutus. Orange-crimson	25	1 70	11 50
		Canary Bird. Fine clear vellow. F			16.00



*UBLE TULIP, MURILLO Bloomed in the house)

		11, 1111000110, 111			
		Day	. dou	100	1,000
В	8	Chrysolora. Large golden yellow; best yel-	r dox.	100	1,000
C		low for outdoors. F	20	\$1/2	5 \$9 80
C	27	best. F	75	5 0	0 33 40
В	8	Couleur Ponceau. White ground, with rosy erimson border	20	1 2	5 9 50
В	6	Cottage Maid. White, edged with rose; extra fine, lovely; splendid for bedding. F.	25	1 5	0 11 00
		Cramoisie Brilliant. Bright vermilion, large			
1.	_	flower; fine for forcing	45	2 7	
13		Crimson King. Fine red. F	30	2 0	
A		Duc d'Orange. Yellow and orange	20	1 2 2 0	
A		Duc de Berlin. True, Red and yellow; early.	35	2 0	
A	7	Duc van Thol, Red and Yellow Duc van Thol, Scarlet. F	30 30	2 2	
A		Duc van Thol, Yellow	40	2 5	
A		Duc van Thol, White	40	2 5	
A	7		25	1 4	
Λ	•	Duc van Thol, White Maximus. The best	217	. ,	0 10 00
		white Tulip for very early forcing	45	2.7	5 19 50
		Due van Thol Tulips are small and very			
		early. We do not consider them very satisfactory, either for forcing or outdoor			
		planting.			
В	9	Duchesse de Parma, Brownish red, yellow			
		stripe, splendid bedder. Special low	200	, -	£ 10.00
13	Q.	price. F. Duchess of Austria. Large; orange, red	30	1 7	5 12 60
*,	.,	and yellow, flamed	25	1.5	0 10 50
В	8	Eleonore. Dark violet, white-edged	35	2.5	0 19 00
A	7	Fabiola (Grand Duc de Russie). White,			
		deep violet-striped; very fine	60	4 0	0
В	7	Gold Finch. Golden yellow, sweet-scented;	11.5	9.0	0 15 00
D	-	a splendid sort. F	35	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{0}{7}$	
В	4	Grandmaster of Malta. Red and white	40	2 1	5 25 00
		Jacoba van Beyeren (White Swan). Pure white	30	1.7	5 12 75
В	8	Joost van Vondel. Large; cherry-red and			
		white; splendid. F	30	2 0	0 15 00
		Joost van Vondel, White. Silvery white;			
-		magnificent flower; the finest	85	6.3	0
В	9	Keizerkroon. Red and gold; large and fine.	35	2 5	0 19 00
В	Q	A grand Tulip. F	35	2 0	
В		La Reine (Queen Victoria). Rosy white.	110	- 0	0 10 00
"		One of the best. F	25	1.7	5 13 25
В	9	La Remarkable. Pure violet, white edge	70	5 0	0
В	9	L'Immaculee. Pure white; fine. F	25	1.5	0 11 00
В	8	Leonardo da Vinci. Orange; very fine. F.	35	2 0	0 16 00
A	8	Maes. Splendid; scarlet; finest shaped			_
13	0	· ·	00	7 0	
B		Moliere. Violet	40	2 7	Ð
15	4	Mon Tresor. Yellow; extra fine. Best yellow for early forcing. F	35	2 5	0 19 00
A	7	Nelly. Pure white; extra large flower.			
		New	35	1 7	5 13 00
A	7	Ophir d'Or. Golden yellow; extra large	95	1 0	5 19.00
		flower. New exhibition sort	•)•)	1 8	5 13 00
		and extra fine	2 25	15 0	0
A	8	Pottebakker, Pure White. Best white. F	30	2 0	
A		Pottebakker, Yellow. F	35	2 5	
A		Pottebakker, Scarlet. Fine. F	40	2.8	
13		President Lincoln (Queen of Violets)	45	3.5	0
		Prince de Ligny. Deep yellow; long stem.	30	2 0	0 14 00
В	9	Prince of Austria. True. Orange, shaded			
12		searlet; very fine	60	4 0	0 36 00
13	6	Princess Marianne. Extra; white, tinted pink; very large. F	25	1.5	0 11 50
		Princess Wilhelmina. Fine deep pink and	20	1 1)	
		white; extra large flower	75	4 5	0
Α	8	Proserpine. Queen of Tulips. Silky car-			
		mine-rose; perfect form. F	60	4 2	
A		Purple Crown. Brownish crimson	25	1.3	
A		Rembrandt. Searlet; fine	50	3 5	0 2 6 25
А	ī	Rose Luisante. Superb, large; pink; extra flue	85	5.5	0 35 00
		4111 V	4143	., .,	. ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

	SINGLE NAMED EARLY TULIPS, con	iinue	d	
13	8 Rosa Mundi. Rose and white	r doz. 125	100 \$1 50	1,000 \$10 50
	Rose Aplatis. Delicate pink; extra fine	50	3 50	
В	5 Rose Gris-de-lin. Beautiful pink: a splen- did sort. F	35	2 30	18 00
В	8 Rosy Queen. Deep pink, white-shaded.			
	New	60	3 75	30 00
В	8 Standard Silver. Crimson and white; a splendid variety. F	40	2.75	20 00
\mathbf{A}	8 Stanley. Pink reddish; fine for outdoors	60	4 00	27 00
В	9 Thomas Moore. Buff, shaded orange. F	30	2 00	15 75
В	6 Van der Neer. Beautiful violet	50	3.50	
	Van Goijen. Pink and white	30	1 80	13 75
В	8 Vermilion Brilliant. Dazzling scarlet: very			
	striking. F	55	4 25	32 - 00
C	8 White Swan. White; late, large and fine.	35	$2 \ 25$	16 00
В	5 Wouverman. Splendid dark violet	50	3 50	
В	7 Yellow Prince. Golden yellow; sweet- scented. Not good for outdoors. F	30	1.75	14 00



DOUBLE TULIPS

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

These are all very desirable for bedding purposes. White, red and yellow sorts, of about the same height, planted in lines of three or four rows of each color, form, with their large rose-like flowers, beds of surpassing grandeur. Their flowers, being double, are quite persistent, and, being also late in blooming, they serve to prolong the season of gorgeous beauty in the spring flower garden. Those sorts marked with an asterisk (*) are the earlier kinds, which are not only valuable for bedders, but succeed admirably if forced in pots Those not so marked are not recommended for pot culture. A's flower together, B's follow, etc.

		Per doz.	100	1,000
A	7 Alba Maxima, Pure white	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$19 00
A	9 *Couronne des Roses (Crown of Roses)			
	Rich rosy pink; splendid	. 85	6 25	
В	8 *Crown of Gold. Yellow	. 75	5 00	
A	6 *Duc van Thol. Red and yellow; not de			
	sirable	. 20	90	7 65
В	8 *Duke of York. Purple, yellow edge	. 30	1 85	12 75
	Brimstone Beauty. Pinkish yellow; fine.	. 1 70	12 00	

		Cochenille. Scarlet		. 100	1,000
	_			φ10 00	
A	1	Fulwellen Mantel (Velvet Gem). Purple, brown and yellow	40	2 50	
A	7	*Gloria Solis Deep scarlet edge, with bright yellow	30	2 00	\$15 0 0
A	9		35	2 25	
A	8	*Imperator Rubrorum. Brilliant scarlet; fine for forcing, and one of the grandest for bedding	60	4 00	31 50
В	6	*La Candeur. Pure white; a splendid bedding kind. Used with Rex Rubrorum to form bedding designs, it makes a line	20	1 75	15 00
		effect	30	1 73	13 00
13	6	Murillo. Light pink; very early; splendid for bedding and forcing	40	3 00	23 50
A	8	Purple Crown. Purple-maroon	30	1 75	12 75
A	7	Raphael. Delicate pink; extra fine; large			
		flowereach, 16 cts	1 75	10 00	
В	7	Rex Rubrorum. Bright scarlet; splendid bedding sort, lasting a long time in per-			
	_	fection	40	2 75	21 00
В	5		25	1 60	12 25
		Rose d'Amour. Extra fine; delicate pink; a beautyeach, 10 cts	1 00	6 25	
A	6	Rubra Maxima. Early; bright red	35	2 65	19 40
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	7	*Salvator Rosa. White and deep rose	85	6 00	
A	7	*Tournesol, Red and Yellow	35	2 50	19 00
A	7	*Tournesol, Pure Yellow. Finest double			
		yellow	55	3 75	30 00
А	7	Titian. Crimson-searlet, edged with gold-	120		
		en yellow; fine for bedding	30	2 00	15 00
		Lucretia. Fine pink; large	65	5 00	
		Toreador, Orange-brown	1 35	10 00	

DOUBLE LATE TULIPS

These bloom in May and are very showy and lasting.

Blue Flag. Violet-blue; distinct\$	r doz. 0-30	$$^{100}_{200}$	1,000
Buonaparte. Brown and violet	25	1 50	
La Belle Alliance. Blue and white, feathered; extra fine	30	2 00	\$15 0 0
Madame Catalina. Red and yellow	50	3 50	
Mariage de ma Fille. White, striped with carmine	45	3 00	23 25
Rhinoceras. Rosy violet	30	2 00	
Yellow Rose. Golden yellow	25	1 75	$12 \ 25$

PARROT TULIPS

Parrot Tulips sometimes do not bloom satisfactorily, owing-to improper planting. They like a light, sandy soil, shallow planting and a sunny location.

Parrot Tulips do not receive the attention they deserve. These belong to the late or May-flowering Tulips, and have immense attractive flowers of singular and picturesque forms and brilliant and varied colors. The petals are curiously fringed or cut, and the form of the flower, especially before it opens, resembles the neck of a parrot. They form extravagantly showy flower beds and should be grown in every flower garden in quantities. The Parrot Tulips we import are from the most famous grower of these in Holland, and very superior to those usually sent out, which are usually immature bulbs and will not bloom well under the most favorable circumstances.

	Per doz.	100
Admiral Constantinople. Fine red	\$0 30	\$2 00
Cafe Brun. Brown and yellow striped	30	$2^{-}00$
Cafe Pourpre. Orange, feathered with scarlet	60	$4 \ 25$
Cramoisie Brillante. Scarlet; finest of all; free-bloomin	ig. 35	2 25
Lutea Major. Yellow; very fine	30	2.00
Markgraf von Baden. True. Orange, striped searle	et;	
extra fine	60	25
Perfecta. Yellow and scarlet	35	2 25
Fine Mixedper 1,000, \$12.50	25	1 50

MISCELLANEOUS TULIPS

Late Tulips are but little known in this country, yet they are extremely beantiful and striking, and come into bloom in May, after all other Tulips are over. Many are the original wild varieties, and, if planted where they can remain permanently, will improve year after year. Our experience has been that permanent plantations of Tulips should not be watered after flowering. They seem to do much better if allowed to take their chances with the weather, and we know of a lot of single early Tulips planted in a bed in a farm field where they have never been watered or cultivated in any way, not even the weeds and grass removed, yet they thrive and bloom splendidly year after year. We wish to call special attention to Gesneriana Tulip. Without exception, it is the most effective Tulip that can be planted outdoors. A bed of it will always attract the greatest admiration and cuthusiasm.

Per dox, 100 1,000
Gesneriana. The tallest, largest flowers and
showiest of all Tulips for bedding out in
masses. It deserves to be largely grown.
Height 18 to 24 inches. Flowers of enormous
size, on long, graceful stems, and the most
durable of all Tulips, as it holds its beautiful
color and keeps perfect for a long time, flow-
ering in May. Color rich crimson-scarlet, with
glittering blue-black center. This is the Tulip
that attracted so much attention on the grounds
of James McKay, Esq., at Shadyside. Our
bulbs are guaranteed the true searlet variety
and not the inferior purplish kind that is not
worth planting
Golden Crown. Yellow, slightly edged with red;
a splendid sort; similar to Gesneriana; tine
for bedding
Late Double. Fine mixed; very showy, large
flowers
LATE SHOW TULIPS
Per doz. 100 1,000
Bizarres. Red, on yellow ground. Choicest
mixed varieties
100 bnlbs, in 25 named varieties, \$3.50.
Breeders, Self-colored; mixed
Bybloems. Red on white ground. Choicest Doz. 100
mixed
TO TO THE TAXABLE PARTY OF THE

1		,	_	4.0		
Florentine. Sweet-scented; yellow		r doz. 45			1.0	900
Greigi. Odd and beautiful each, 15c	1	50	10	25		
Haageri. Red, with black center		85				
Kaufmanniana. White; large; early, each, 35c	3	50	25	00		
La Merveille. Orange-red; large,	1	50	10	00		
Maculata, Carmine, black center		60	3	25		
Mrs. Moon. Pare yellow; largeeach, 75e	8	00				
Oculus Solis. Novel, beautiful variety; dazzling						
scarlet	1	00	7	50		
Ostrowskiana. New. Scarlet	1	25	8	00		
Parisian Yellow. Golden yellow, painted flow-						
ers		65	4	25		
Persica. Fragrant yellow	I	50				
Picotee, or Maiden's Blush. An elegant, long-shaped, clear white flower; the petals, which						
are pointed and elegantly reflexed, are beauti-						
fully margined and penciled on edges with bright pink		40	2 (60	\$20	00
Retroflexa, Clear yellow			9	00		
Viridiflora, Green			9	00		
Vitellina. Sulphur-yellow; large	1	75	12	00		

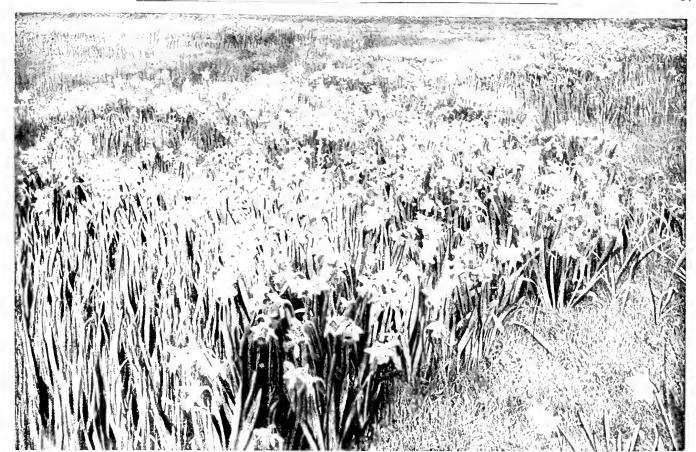
The Bizarres, Byblocms, Roses and Violettes are the Tulips of the famous Tulip mania of Europe, when Tulips sold as high as \$1,000 each, and entire communitles were involved in the speculation. They are very interesting and beautiful.

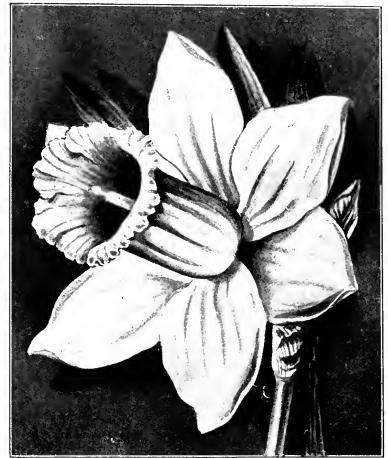
MAY-FLOWERING TULIPS

THE PERIOD OF TH
Blushing Bride (Shandon Bells). Beautiful rose-pink, slightly shaded white; fine form. A most superb and distinct variety\$\\$0.50 \\$3.50 \\$26.00
Bouton d'Or (Yellow Gesneriana). Deep golden yellow; of great value for outdoor cutting; splen-
did
Clusiana. The Lady Tulip. Red., 1 25
Darwin. A new race of Tulips of remarkable beauty and brilliancy of coloring. Fine
Mixed
Elegans. A grand Tulip. Very showy, rich crimson searlet; large flower



LATE SHOW TULIPS. From the English Flower Garden





NARCISSUS EMPEROR

NARCISSUS BICOLOR EMPRESS, NATURALIZED IN THE GRASS From "The Garden"

Narcissus

The Narcissi, or Daffodils, are undoubtedly the most beautiful, interesting and useful of all spring-flowering bulbs. The flowers have a very great diversity of form, more so than any other family, and they are exquisitely graceful and charming. One of their most desirable qualities is that they are a permanent addition to the garden, and, planted in good soil, they increase in size and beauty year after year.

A majority of the varieties are of the easiest culture, and many can be naturalized in the grass, in open voods or orchards and allowed to take care of themselves. For this purpose many varieties are so inexpensive that they can be used by the thousand. It must always be remembered, when Daffodils are planted in the grass, that it must not be ent until the foliage of the Daffodils ripens, about July I. The illustration shows how beautiful Daffodils are when naturalized. The Daffodils are all fine for cut-flowers, either for foreing or for growing outdoors; and, at the low prices at which many of them can be had, there is no reason why they should not be grown by the hundred and thousand.

We take great pleasure in making a substantial reduction in price for some of the fluest varieties, also in offering many of the rarer kinds from England not before obtainable in this country.

Narcissus Emperor

This is the largest and linest deep yellow trumpet-tlowered Daffodil in cultivation, and is really superb, both in foliage and flower. A few years ago it was selling at \$25 per 100, and last year 1 sold it at what was considered a very low price, \$7 per 100, but a contract made in Holland this year enables me to offer fine bulbs at the following prices: 60 cts. per doz., \$3.80 per 100, \$34 per 1,000.

SPECIAL OFFER OF GOLDEN SPUR NARCISSUS

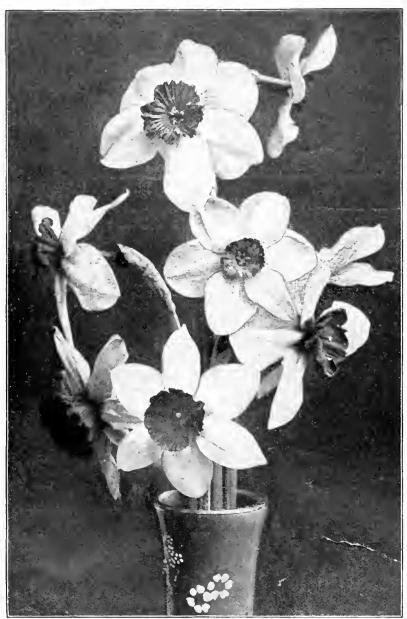
(See illustration, page 21)

This is one of the most valuable of the Trumpet Narcissi, with magnificent deep yellow trumpet with brim expanding like Maximus, and large, spreading, full deep yellow petals. It is free-flowering and splendid both for house culture and outdoors, and is one of the most desirable varieties for naturalizing. By contracting for one hundred and fifty thousand bulbs of this variety, we are enabled to offer them at the following prices, which are less than half the prices usually asked:

	Per doz.		1,000
Extra large selected bulbs	\$0 40	\$2.50	\$22 00
First-sized bulbs	30	2 00	16 00
Small bulbs, all flowering size.	25	1.50	11 00

SUPERB NEW NARCISSI EXTRAVAGANZA HYBRIDS

Those superb new Narcissi are now offered for the first time, and can not be had elsewhere either here or in Europe, as the originator, one of the most famous bulb-growers in Holland, has given us the control of the entire stock. He writes us as follows: "These hybrids have been raised from a cross between selected stock of Poeticus ornatus and the beautiful Princess



NARCISSI, EXTRAVAGANZA HYBRIDS

Mary of Cambridge, thus combining the free-blooming habit of Ornatus with the perfect form of Prineess Mary, and nearly all have the orange-stained cups, thus making them equal to the exorbitantly high-priced new English varieties, and they are the most charming flowers for cutting owing to the great variety of flowers among these seedlings. Knowing that your house handles only the highest grade bulbs and commands the finest retail trade in America, we have selected it for the introduction of this valuable nevelty, and have reserved our entire stock for your use."

85 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100, \$55 per 1,000

OXALIS

These are profuso bloomers, and very attractive in the house or conservatory during the winter. Plant three or four bulbs in a pot; the pot should be kept near the glass to prevent the foliage from growing too long.

Bermuda Buttercup. Greatly improved selection from Oxalis Cernua; grows in the congenial soil and climate of Bermuda until the bulbs have attained great strength, producing plants and flowers larger and more luxuriant than the common variety. It is one of the finest of winterflowering plants for pot culture, of strong, luxuriant growth; one bulb is sufficient for a 6-inch pot. The great profusion of bloom produced in uninterrupted abundance for weeks is astonishing. The flowers are of the purest bright buttercup yellow.

Bowiei. Brilliant rose.

Hirta, Rose-colored.

White (Multiflora alba).

Price of any of the above, 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100

Mixed, containing a large number of varieties. 5 ets. for 3, 15 ets. per doz., \$1 per 100.



NARCISSUS POETICUS ORNATUS (Bloomed in the house)

Narcissus, Bicolor Empress

This may be considered rather a high-priced Daffodil for planting in the grass, but the effect produced is so lovely and it is so hardy and vigorous and increases so rapidly that nothing can be planted that will be more satisfactory, and, as we control the best stock of it in Holland, we can make a specially low price in spite of the 25 per cent duty now levied on bulbs. If planted in orchards, meadows or any place where the grass is not mown by a lawn-mower, these Daffodils will increase in quantity and beauty year after year. Where they are planted the grass must not be mown before the middle of June, so that the bulbs may have time to ripen before the tops are cut off. Price, \$3.85 per 100, \$34.50 per 1,000. See illustration on opposite page.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS

Alba plena odorata. Donble Poeticus. Pure white,	doz.	10	00	1,000	
resembling a Gardenia, sweet-scented; fine for outdoors in a dry soil	18	\$1	10	\$9 50) ;
Incomparabilis fl. pl. Butter and Eggs. Full double flowers of rich yellow	20	1	25	10 00	0
Jonquils. Double; sweet-scented	35	$\overline{2}$	10	18 00)
Orange Phœnix, Eggs and Bacon, Double; white and orange; beautiful.	30	1	75	13 00	0
Sulphur, or Silver Phœnix. Pure white, beautiful flower; splendid	65	3	50	30 0	0

Van Sion, Donble Yellow Daffodii.		100	1,000
One of the best forcing sorts; extra			
large fine bulbs, and not mixed			
with the inferior greenish flowered			
variety usually sold500, \$8.50	\$0 25	\$1.85	\$17 00

SINGLE NARCISSUS

The true Poet's Daffodils.	Deli	cate	ly p	erfum	ed and
eharming in form and color.	Fin	e fo	r pla	nting	among
shrubbery or in the grass.					
		Per	doz.	100	1.000
Yamanila Cinalan aman tanga	41	40	15	40 65	46.50

shrubbery or in the grass.			
	doz.	100	1.000
Jonquils. Single; sweet-seented\$0	15	\$0 85	\$6.5
Jonquils (Campernelles). Yellow; sweet-scented	20	1 10	8 5
Jonquil (Campernelle) rugulosus. Large golden yellow; larger and finer than the old Campernelles	20	1 20	10 0
Poeticus. Pheasant's Eye. The well-known Poet's Narcissus. 500, \$2.25.	15	65	5 0
Poeticus Burbidgei. Pure white cup, margined with cinnabar-red; early.	20	1 00	6 0
Poeticus ornatus, Improved Poeticus. Can be forced earlier and blooms earlier outdoors	20	1 15	9 0
Poeticus poetarum. Pure white petals, with orange-scarlet cup	60	3 75	
Poeticus grandiflorus, Large flowers, I	50	11 00	

TRUMPET NARCISSUS

	doz.	10	0	1,0	00
Albicans. Primrose trumpet, white perianth	65	\$3	50	\$26	00
Barri conspicuus. Brond primrose petals and elegantly expanded crown, heavily stained orange-					
scarlet; extra fine	25	I	25	10	00
Bicolor Empress. Pure white peri- anth, with yellow trumpet; extra large, superb flower. This va- riety is an improved Bicolor Horsfieldi, and					
entirely free from disease	60	3	85	34	50
Bicolor Horsfieldi. King of Daffodils. Very large flowers, with pure white perianth and rich yellow trumpet; strikingly beautiful; fine for outdoors or for forcing. A popular sort, but decays badly in the packages. We will import it at purchaser's risk only. We advise order-					
ing Empress instead	60	4	00		
trumpet; more dwarf and a little later than Empress	35	2	00	15	50
Bicolor, Mrs. Walter T. Ware. Perianth pure white, trumpet yellow; new and fine	85	5	50		
Bicolor Victoria. A novelty of striking beauty. Extra large flower	65	4	25	35	00
Bulbocodium. Hoop Petticoat Narcissus. Rich golden yellow; fine and curious	85	6	00		
Emperor. The largest Daffodil in cultivation; golden yellow; superb. This Daffodil should			en.		0.0
	C-0				

3 80 34 00

be in every collection; it is really grand......

tion of choice Daffodils...... 2 40 17 00

Glory of Leiden. Perianth and trumpet deep yellow. The largest and finest of the newer Daffodils. A superb and distinct variety that should be included in every amateur's collec-

TRUMPET NARCISSUS, continued						
	doz.	1	00	1,0	1()	
Golden Spur. Large, deep yellow trumpet, with						
bring expanding like Maximus, and large, spreading, full, deep yellow petals. This is one of the						
very largest and most beautiful Daffodils in cul-						
tivation, and should be used freely, both for						
ontdoor culture and for foreing	40	\$2	50	\$22	00	
Henry Irving. Bold golden yellow trumpet, with						
yellow wheel-shaped perionth; very tine. The						
flowers of this fine variety stood 13 degrees of						
freezing in my garden this spring without						
injury	45	2	7.5	23	00	
Incomparabilis Figaro. Perianth and enp yellow,						
stained orange; very large and spreading; tine.	20	ì	25	9	00	
Incomparabilis simplex. Yellow; fine	20	1	25	9	()()	
Incomparabilis alba stella. Large white perionth.						
with a yellow cup; a most charming and lovely						
variety, either for ontdoors or foreing	20	1	10	9	50	
Incomparabilis Cynosure. Large sulphur-white						
petals, enp also sulphur-white, stained with						
orange-searlet; very fine	25	1	25	10	00	
Incomparabilis Sir Watkins. Welsh Giant						
Daffodil. Very large petals of a rich sulphur-						
yellow color, and large cup, yellow, tinged with						
orange; the immense flowers are sometimes 51/2	. ~			00	0.0	
inches across	45	2	75	23	00	



NARCISSUS ORANGE PHŒNIX (See page 19)

Per	doz.	10	G O	1,6	000
Mrs. Langtry. Pure white; twin-flowered; a gem for foreing and for cutting	40	\$2	00	\$16	00
Mad. de Graaf. The largest and finest of the white Trumpet DaffodilsEach, \$1.25					
Major. Trimpet Major. Golden yellow petals and trumpet; very free bloomer; early. This variety may be forced easily and early. Also					
fine for outdoors	25	1	50	13	0.0
Maximus. Hale's Beaten Gold, Deep golden yellow perianth and trumpet	70	5	00	36	00
Obvallaris, Tenby Daffodil. Deep yellow; very distinct	85	5	50		
Princeps. Giant Irish Daffodil. Primrose perianth, with yellow trumpet; extra fine	25	1	25	9	50
Triandus albus. Angel's Tears; Cyclamen Daffodil. Very graceful and curious	85	6	00		

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

These Narcissi produce fine large clusters of flowers, which have a very delicious scent. They may be forced very easily and early, and are also fine for outdoors.

NOTE.—Polyanthus Narcissi, although not considered hardy, have always proved hardy with ns with a covering, and produce much larger flowers and more of them than those grown in the house in pots.

100 buibs, in 10 fine named sorts, our selection, for \$4

tlon, for \$4			
	doz.	10	0
Chinese Sacred. The much-advertised "Chinese Sacred Lily"; of little value.\$1	15	\$7	00
Fine Mixed, without names	40	2	50
Gloria Mundi. White, with citron cup; extra	60	4	60
Gloriosa. Pure white, with orange cup; very fine; extra; distinct,	60	4	60
Grand Monarque (true). Large; pure white, with citron enp; extra line. This variety is one of the finest of all white Polyanthus Narcissi	65	4	50
Grand Soleil d'Or. Yellow and orange; distinct	60	4	00
Her Majesty. Dwarf; white, with yellow cup; finest and largest variety of			
all	75	4	50
Lord Canning. Dark yellow; extra fine.	70	4	50
Newton. Very fine yellow, with orange cnp; distinct; extra free bloomer	70	4	50
Paper White. Fine for forcing; can be had in bloom early in December; bulbs ready in August			
per 1,000, \$10	20	1	25
Paper White. New; large-Howered per 1,000, \$13	35	2	00
The Pearl (true). Pure white, large flower	75	4	50

COLCHICUM

(Autumn-Flowering Crocus)

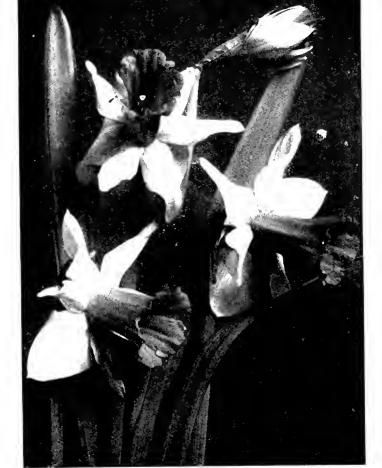
These charming flowers resemble croenses, but are larger and are displayed more above the ground, and, instead of blooming early in spring, bloom in September, when the flowers appear without any leaves, the leaves appearing the following spring. The bulbs are very apt to bloom in the packages while being delivered, but this will not prevent them from blooming the following season. The colors comprise many shades of white, purple, rose and striped. They are beautiful and interesting and should be planted where they can remain permanently.

Per doz. 100

Autumnale	alba.	Wh	ite		\$0	85	\$6	50
Autumnale	major.	Pı	arple		1	50	10	00
Autumnale	purpu	rea	plena.	Double				
marila					1	5.0	10	0.0







MARCISSUS EMPRESS. See page 19

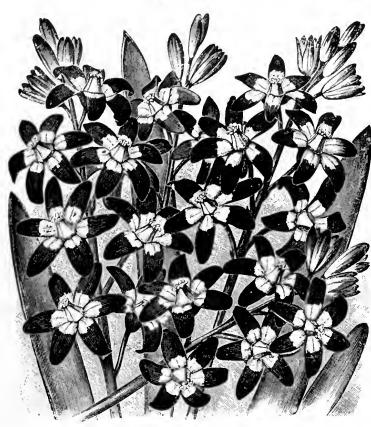
NARCISSI

We presume that for every Nareissus bulb planted there are one hundred tulips or hyacinths. That this is a great mistake, any one really familiar with their old-time merits must admit. They lack the brilliancy of color of the tulips, but greatly surpass them in variety, delicacy and gracefulness of form, and one never becomes tired of their soft, beautiful colors. The great point in their favor is that they are permanent additions to the garden. All they ask is that they be allowed to remain undisturbed, and they will increase in size and beauty year after year, and many varieties are perfectly at home naturalized in the grass, provided the grass is not cut before their tops have time to ripen. This is not true of hyacinths and tulips, which, unless planted under the most is inable conditions, must be planted every ye -.o have in perfection.

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Plants

Prices for orders received before July I, 1905, for fall delivery

Prices on any bulbs not offered in this Catalogue will be furnished on application



CHIONODOXA LUCILLÆ

Pe	r doz.	100	1.000
ALLIUM Hermettii graudiflorum. Pinkish white \$	0 20	\$1/25	
Moly Luteum. Yellow	15	75	\$6 00
Neapolitanum. Pure white; fine	18	1 25	7 00
ALSTREMERIA Chinensis. Ready in November.			
Seedlings, mixed	75	3 65	
ANEMONE coronaria, Double, Large Scarlet	30	2 00	15 00
Double, Blue	35	2-50	16 00
Double, Mixed	30	1.75	12 00
100 bulbs in 10 fine named varieties		2 00	
100 bulbs in 25 named varieties		3 00	
Single, "The Bride." White	25	1 25	10 00
Single, Scarlet	20	1 50	10 00
Single, Mixed	20	1 00	$6\ 25$
CHIONODOXA Alleni, New. Very large	35	2 00	
Gigantea. New. A great acquisition, differing from all others of this family by its unusually			
large flowers of lovely lilac-blue, with conspicu- ous white center. Is thoroughly hardy and a		4	
perfect gem for spring decoration in masses in the garden, and when grown in pots for winter-		0 - 1/2 -	
flowering it is beautifully effective	25	1 60	10 50
Luciliæ (Glory of the Snow). Very lovely; fine			
for naturalizing	25	1 60	12 00
Sardensis	25	1 60	12 00
CROWN IMPERIAL, Aurora. Red	2 50		
J. ea. Yellow	2 25		
nubra folia aurea variegata Golden variegated			
foliage			
na maxima	4 50		
'Yed	1 40	8 00	

Per	doz	3	00	1.0	000
ERYTHRONIUM Americanum (Dog's-tooth	102.	•	•	1,0	,00
Violet). Extremely beautiful and fine	0.0	, d ₃	00		
for naturalizing\$1			00	0.1 0	00
Large-flowering, Mixed	30	2	00	\$16	00
FRITILLARIA aurea. New. Yellow, spotted:		_			
extra fine	85		00		
Meleagris. Fine mixed seedlings	40	2	40	16	00
GALANTHUS Elwesii (New Giant Snow-					
drop)	20	1	00		00
Nivalis (Single Snowdrop)	15	1			25
Nivalis (Double Snowdrop)	30	2	00	12	50
GLADIOLUS Colvillei alba, "The Bride."					
True. Very popular in England for					
foreing	25	1	70	10	00
IRIS, Anglica (English 1ris). 100 roots in					
20 named varieties		4	25		
Anglica, Mont Blanc. Pure white; large					
and fine. This is the variety grown so largely in England for cut-flowers	55	4)	25	0.1	00
		_	25	-	00
Anglica, Fine Mixed	30	- 2	20	11	00
Germanica (German Iris). American- grown. In 25 named varieties 1	00	5	00		
Germanica, "Silver King." A most beau-	00	U	00		
	25	8	00		
Hispanica (Spanish Iris). 100 roots in 20					
named varieties		2	00		
Hispanica Blanche Fleur. Pure white.					
The best white Spanish Iris	25	1	25	6	50
Hispanica, Chrysolora. The best yellow,					
and the variety so largely grown for	0-		0.0		- 0
Covent Garden Market in London	25	Ŧ	00	0	50
Hispanica, Count of Nassau. The finest dark blue	25	1	10	7	50
Hispanica, Louise. Beautiful shade of	20	1	10	•	50
light blue	25	1	25	9	00
Hispanica, Fine Mixed	15	_	50		50
•	50	10			00
Kæmpferi, Finest Named (Japan lris) 3		20			
Kæmpferi, Mixed varieties			00		
Lortetti. Pale creamy pink, with brown	20	U	CU		
spots; extra fineench, \$1.2512	00				
The state of the s	50				



ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND PLANTS, continued

		,			
IRIS Pavonia (Peacock Iris). Pure white, with blue	100	SCILLA campanulata alba. White		$\frac{100}{\$2}$ 75	1,000
	\$1.50	Campanulata cærulea, Blue	25	1.50	
Persica. Sky-blue, with yellow streaks: blooms very early in spring	12 00	Campanulata rosea. Pink	10	2 75	
Reticulata. Deep violet, blotched with vellow F 25		Hyacinthoides. Fine blue			\$11 00
Rosenbachiana. Dwarf: splendid grayish blue, with yellow spot on the lower petals of the flowers; blooms in March		Peruviana cærulea (Cuban Lily). Blue	60	10 00	
Sibirica. American-grown. White and blue 75	5 00	ontdoors at the same time as Snowdrops, in			
Susiana (Rhizomatous). Extra fine, large, flamed:	11 50	front of which it has a charming effect. It is			
very curious: not hardy	11 50	fine for planting in the grass. If planted in pots and kept indoors, it may be had in bloom			
IXIAS. These are extremely beautiful, fine for forcing		as early as Christmas. Its bright blue color			
and growing outdoors; not quite hardy, but can be grown in the garden with a little protection. 100		makes it suitable for any decoration	18	1 00	S 50
bulbs in 25 varieties	2 00	SPARAXIS tricolor. Fine mixed	20	75	4 00

Viridiflora, Green, black eye; extra. 85 ets. per doz., *6 per 100.

Mixed. Very fine mixture. 15 ets. per doz., 60 ets. per 100.

LACHENALIAS, Mixed. \$1,75 per doz., \$10 per 100.

LEUCOJUM æstivum (Summer Snowflake). 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Vernum (Snowtlake). 30c. per doz., \$1.75 per 100, \$11 per 1.000.

MUSCARI botryoides album (White Grape Hyacinth). 20 ets. per doz., \$1.40 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Botryoides cæruleum (Blue Grape Hyacinth). 15 cts. per doz., 70 ets. per 100, \$1.25 per 1,000.

Botryoides carneum (Pink Grope Hyacinth). Beautiful movelty. \$1.40 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Botryoides pallidum grandiflorum. Pearl blue. \$1.75 per doz., \$9 per 100. Conicum, Dark blue, 40e. per doz., \$2.75 per 100.

Moschatus major (Musk Hyacinth). Grayish yellow; very fragrant. \$4.25

ORNITHOGALUM Arabicum.

\$1 per dox., \$5 per 100. Umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem). Lovely, and fine for naturalizing. 25 ets. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$5.75 per 1,000.

RANUNCULUS, French. 100 in 25 varieties. \$2 per 100.

French, Fiue Mixture. 20c. per doz., \$1.20 per 100, \$6 per 1.000.

Persian. 100 in 25 varieties. \$2 per 100.

Persian, Fine Mixture. 20c. per doz., 65 ets. per 100, \$5 per 1.000.

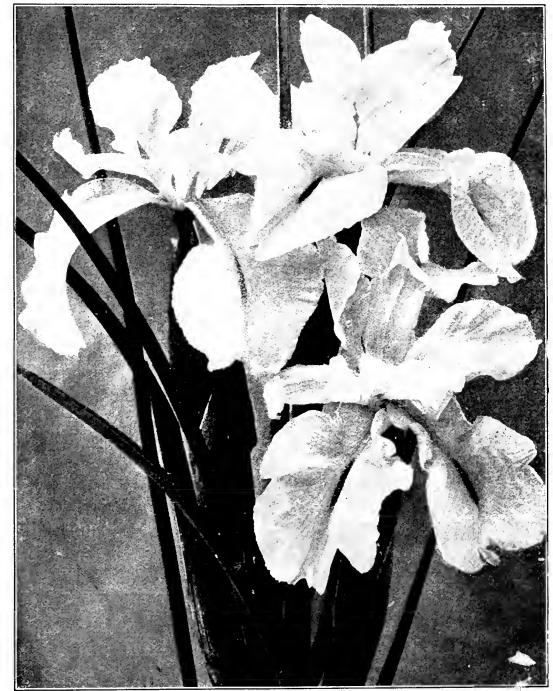
Turban. Deep searlet. 20c per doz., \$1.10 per 100. \$6.75 per 1.000.

Turban, Grootvorst. Bright searlet. 25 ets, per doz. \$1.25 per 100.

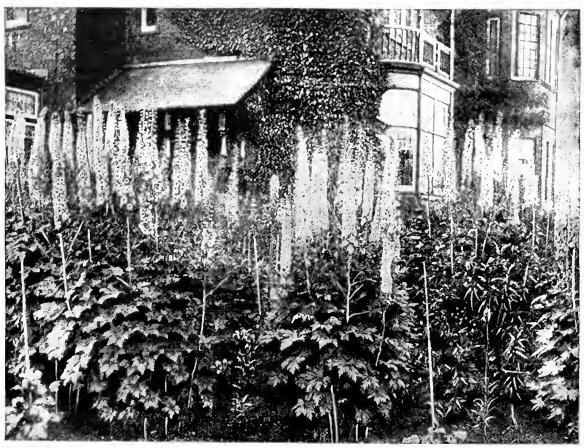
Turban, Hercules. Pure white. 45 ets. per doz.. \$2.75 per 100.

Turban, viridiflora. Crimson and yellow. 25 ets. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

Turban, Fine Mixed. 25 cts. per doz. \$1.50 per 100, \$9.50 per 1,000.



IRIS ANGLICA (See preceding page)



TALL ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS (From photograph)

TALL ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS

I am tempted to say that the Improved English Delphiniums are the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, but I am also tempted to say this of a score of other things, and, of course, it is impossible to say which is the most beautiful of hardy plants, for they have such to say this of a score of other things, and, or course, it is impossible to say which is the most beautiful or narry plants, for they have such an immense variety of beauty that the wonder grows that people continue to plant bedding plants by the million which have little or no beauty, are an animal expense, and cost quite as much as hardy plants, whose first cost is their only cost and which increase in size, in beauty, and often in quantity year after year. These Delphiniums may not be the most beautiful hardy plants, but they are among the most beauty, and often in quantity year after year. beautiful, and nothing can be more distinct and satisfactory. They are stately and picturesque, some varieties growing eight feet high in rich soil; they have immense spikes of most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue, and their season is a long one; in fact, they will bloom from spring till fall if properly treated.

Hitherto it has been impossible to get satisfactory varieties and plants of English Delphiniums; in fact, no nursery in this country has had a satisfactory general stock of hardy plants, and 1 have had the greatest difficulty in getting the plants specified for my landscape gardening work, as this class of plants is extremely difficult to import. The difficulty became so great and my work was so hampered by the lack of plants to carry it out that 1 persuaded one of the most capable horticulturists in this country to start a hardy-plant nursery and guaranteed the linearial results. It is the intention to make this nursery a model of its kind and grow everything in hardy plants worthy of culture and to send out nothing but well-grown plants packed in the most careful manner. The Delphiniums described on next page are one of

the offerings of this nursery (The Springdale Nursery).

CULTURE OF DELPHINIUMS.—The culture of Delphiniums is exceedingly simple, and the results out of all proportion to the slight amount of care necessary. They thrive in almost any position, and may be planted at any time of the year, provided that in summer the plants are not too forward, and that they be well-watered if the weather be dry. The soil may be a rich, friable loam, which suits them finely; but any soil, even hot and sandy, if well watered and manured, will give excellent results. Dig deeply—trenching is better—add finely; but any soil, even hot and sandy, if well watered and manured, will give excellent results. plenty of well-rotted manure, and plant about 2½ feet apart. Placed in lines, as a background to a border, or in groups of, say, three plants at intervals, the effect of the Delphinium is exceedingly line. They look well in beds also, arranged at the same distance apart each way. They are grand grown in masses of large groups of separate colors, and may be associated with shrubs with great advantage, succeeding by their robustness well in shrubberies. A succession of flowers may be expected from spring to early autumn, especially if the spikes which have done flowering early be cut down to the ground; fresh growth will then be produced, which will give blossom. Copious watering in smumer will be attended by increased size of spike and flower; in fact, in seasons of prolonged drought water is absolutely a necessity on many soils if the varieties are to exhibit themselves in their true size and beauty of flower and spike. Top-dressing is greatly recommended on certain soils, instead of the bare surface of the ground being left exposed to the sun. Some of the neater dwarf alpide and other hardy plants may be utilized to plant between and around Delphiniums. Coal ashes strewn over the crowns will protect the plants from slugs through winter and spring. As we have intimated, any garden soil suits the Delphiniums; it is, however, necessary to secure sorts such as are offered below, in order to obtain an effect superior to that afforded by the old smaller flowered varieties. No amount of liberal treatment s the smaller-flowered kinds of a few years back to develop into the gorgeous hybrids of today.

one Delphiniums were the first thing that attracted my attention, for they were just at their best and there was just about one acre of They made such a sight as I shall not soon forget, so vast was the quantity in bloom, so grand the spikes, and so rich and varied the ent shades of blue. Although I have been a grower of these lovely hardy border plants for some twenty years, I was not prepared to improvement in color, and was much struck with the intensity of the shade in many varieties as compared with the old Bella The varieties which have a shade of bronze in the center are also very fine, the contrast between the bronze center and the deep blue prior being very striking. But the shades of color in many of the newer sorts almost baffle description, and I shall not attempt it. doubles and semi-doubles that the greatest advancement has been made, and many of them are truly lovely. They are much larger and ore compact than the old doubles of the Ranuneuloides type, and consequently are much more valuable for ordinary garden adornment.



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Special Offer of Ornamental Flowering Shrubs

SHIPPED FROM STATION NEAR PITTSBURG

I want to encourage the planting of shrubs. To be effective they should be planted in masses, but when dealers or nurserymen ask fifty cents each for easily grown shrubs there is not much encouragement to plant them freely. I have made arrangements by which I can

supply my customers with well-grown shrubs in the best varieties at the extremely low prices quoted below, but in every instance the selection of varieties must be left to me; however, in ordering, if it is stated that certain shrubs are not wanted they will not be sent. I guarantee these shrubs to be satisfactory in both quality and variety.

SPECIAL OFFER A.-50 shrubs in fine assortment of 15 varieties, \$7.

SPECIAL OFFER B.—100 shrubs in fine assortment of 20 varieties, \$12.

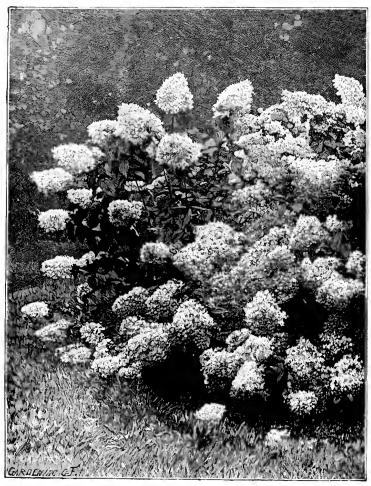
MY GENERAL CATALOGUE, containing full price list of Trees and Shrubs, will be sent free on request

Low Prices for Hydrangeas

SHIPPED FROM STATION NEAR PITTSBURG

Prices good until stock is exhausted. Fall or spring delivery. No more popular plant or shrab has ever been sent out than Hydrangea paxiculata grandiflora, and I take great pleasure in offering my customers a large stock of splendid vigorous plants at such extremely low prices that it will enable them to plant this effective shrub in quantity.

People who have only seen this Hydrangea grown singly as specimens have no conception of how beautiful and effective it is when planted in masses. They are planted in this way at Newport, R. I., which is famous for its fine gardens, and almost as famous for its Hydrangeas. These Hydrangeas can be planted in connection with other shrubbery or in isolated beds, is the same manner as cannas, caladiams or other strong-growing bedding plants. They are perfectly hardy, and once planted they are a permanent addition to the lawn or garden. When grown in beds or groups they should be planted about two feet apart in very rich soil, which should be liberally enriched annually with rotten stable manure, and in the early spring, before they commence to grow, cut back so as to leave only two or three inches of the new growth of the previous senson: if extremely large flowers are desired, cut out some of the weakest shoots after growth has commenced. Trented in this manner they will produce enormous panieles of flowers, and the beds will be a solid mass of bloom. They bloom profusely the same season planted. Try them. You will find them more than satisfactory.



GROUP OF HARDY HYDRANGEAS ON LAWN From "The English Flower Garden"

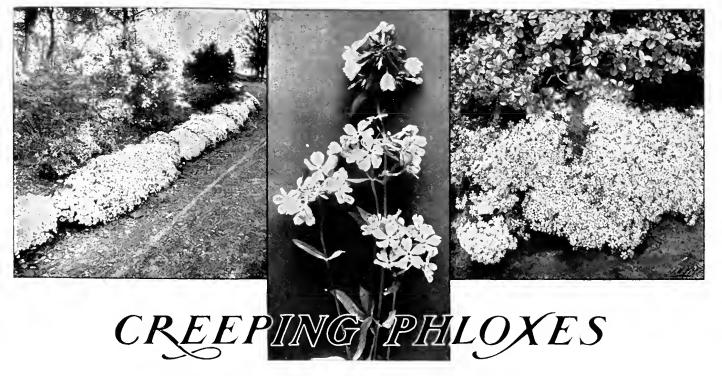
All of the above will bloom the first year, and are superior to the stock commonly retailed at 25 cts. to \$1 each. It is suggested that when smaller quantities are wanted two or three club together in ordering. For prices on smaller quantities, see list of Hardy Shrubs.

Hollyhocks

Have you ever noticed that painters choose single Hollyhocks as subjects for floral painting oftener than any other flower? I suppose the reason for this is that artists have a keener appreciation of beauty than other people and recognize that the common, and I fear sometimes despised, Single Hollyhock, is one of the most stately, picturesque and beautiful plants in the world. Nothing can be more effective than a large group or mass of single Hollyhocks, and once planted they will literally take care of themselves, even if planted in the grass. I know of patches that have not been enlitivated or disturbed in any way for twenty years. Notwithstanding their great beauty and usefulness, Single Hollyhocks are not offered for sale by any unreseryman in America, and the seed is not to be had from any seedsman. I am determined to have Single Hollyhocks for my landscape gardening work, so I collected seed from old-fashioned (they will soon be newashioned) gardens and had thousands of plants grown for my enstomers. Some people think Double Hollyhocks are more beautiful than Single. They are mistaken; although the doubles are beautiful, but inclined to be top-heavy, often need staking and are liable to disease. Hollyhocks planted in the fall will bloom well the following summer.

Best Large-flowered, Simile. All colors mixed	Ре . \$1	r doz. 25	\$7	0 0	
Best Double Grown, Famous Strain. In ser					
arate colors: white, sulphur-yellow, searlet, rose Isabel color, salmon-rose, crimson, golden yellow	,				
dark crimson, cherry-red and peach					
New Everblooming	. 1	50	10	00	

New Allegheny. Immense semi-double flowers, with fringed edges; very beautifuleach, 20 cts \$2	
Ficifolia (The Fig-leaved Hollyhock). With bright yellow flowers	
Primrose Queen. A splendid addition; large, bright single primrose yellow flowers.	50



The Creeping Phloxes have a charming beauty all their own, and, for general usefulness, are not to be surpassed by any flower that grows. They will thrive in any situation, except a very shady one; and in any soil, no matter how poor, unless it is very wet. They are absolutely hardy without protection; hardy last winter, which killed millions of plants and shrubs, and even trees. They have neat evergreen foliage, and when in bloom, which is during the month of May, their multitude of lovely pink, white or blue flowers cover everything beneath as completely as a carpet covers a floor. They bloom again in September, but not so freely. For covering rocky hillsides, sandy slopes, bare ground too poor to grow anything else, or for edging borders of hardy plants or shrubs, they are unsurpassed. Our President literally uses these plants by hundreds of thousands in his landscape work, and wherever he uses them there is a large demand for them. Just think of it! The splendid, inexpensive hardy plants, which increase fourfold every year, are almost unknown, while commonplace geraniums, with not one-tenth their beauty, are planted by the million, and must be planted annually.

The Creeping Phloxes can be planted advantageously in September and until the fifteenth of October. As we grow them by the acre, we can offer them in quantity at very low prices, which are given below.

Phlox	subulata	(Moss Pink). Rose pink\$1 00	100 \$5.50	$^{1,000}_{$45,00}$	The following are more
4.6	4.4	alba. Pure white 1 00	6 00)	will thrive in the shade
4.4	4.6	"The Bride." White with pink			
		eye; lovely 1 00	6 00)	Phlox divaricata ("Wild Sweet Wil
6.6	4.4	"Model." Finest of all; bright			light blue; fine
		pink 1 00	5 50	45 00	izing
6.4	+ 6	atropurpurea. Deep rosy purple., 1 00	5 00	40 00	" alba. New white ve
4.6	4.4	"Vivid." New; brilliant rose,			ea
		carmine center; very showy. each, 25 ets 2 50			" Cærulea. Similar to P, div
4 4	4.6	"G. F. Wilson," New; lovely light blue; distinct and fine.			brightest blue flowers in familyea
		each, 15 ets 1 25	6 00		" Stellaria. Silvery gray flower
4.6	44	grandiflora. Lovely pink flowers			highea
		with crimson blotch.ea., 15c 1 25	6 00		" Reptans. Deep rose. 6 in.

upright in growth, and as well as in the sun

Per doz. 100 1,000 illiam''). Soft for natural-.....\$1 00 \$6 00 \$50 00 variety..... each, 50 cts... 5 00 varicata, but n the Phlox each, 20 cts... 2 00 ers. 4 inches each, 20 cts... 2 00 high..... 1 25 8 00

Special Offers of Hardy Plants in Variety

The following very low prices are for the purpose of equalizing stocks of Hardy Plants. They will be of the best and most desirable varieties and the plants of the best quality, but in every instance the selection of varieties is to be made by us. However, as before stated, if purchasers will name the things they have or don't wish, these will not be included in the selection.

OFFER No. 1.	25 first class plants in variety for.	50
OFFER No. 2.	50 first-class plants in variety for	00
OFFER No. 3.	100 first-class plants in varied assortment of best species and varieties for	00
OFFER No. 4.	500, same as above, but in larger variety, for	00
OFFER No. 5.	1,000, same as above, but in much larger variety, for	00

Our General Catalogue, containing complete list of Hardy Plants, with descriptions and prices, will be sent free on request

A PLEA FOR HARDY PLANTS

By J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT

ENDER plants predominate in so many modern gardens that lovers of flowers should be grateful to Mr. J. Wilkinson Elliott for bringing forth an argument, in the shape of a sensible and practical book, in favor of our native asters, lilies, hollyhocks and other hardy plants. This book is sure to appeal to all garden makers.

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LANDSCAPE GARDENING

THE majority of American suburban grounds are laid out and planted without the aid of professional advice. The result is almost always unsatisfactory, although often the expenditure would have secured most beautiful results if directed by skilled advice. I do landscape gardening—do it for people of exacting taste, to whom I refer. I make the plaus, with estimates, purchase the stock necessary and superintend the work. I do any one or all these things, satisfactorily as to results, moderately as to cost. For small grounds I can make satisfactory plans if furnished with a plat drawn to scale. For large grounds, and where extensive improvements are desired, a personal visit would be necessary and can be arranged for on reasonable terms. I can make no plans during the month of April.

J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT

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